09/970,453
updated Search
LYCook 9/19/05.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:47:13 ON 19 SEP 2005)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 09:47:36 ON 19 SEP 2005

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L1          0 S (MICROFLUIDIC?) AND (DETECTION ZONES)
L2          2 S (MULTIPLE DETECTION ZONES)
L3          2 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4          4 S (PLURAL? DETECTION ZONES)
L5          4 DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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d his

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     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
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L1             0 S (MICROFLUIDIC?) AND (DETECTION ZONES)
L2             2 S (MULTIPLE DETECTION ZONES)
L3             2 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4             4 S (PLURAL? DETECTION ZONES)
L5             4 DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

ANSWER 4 OF 4 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN

AN   1990-272390   JAPIO

TI   DETECTION OF MOVING OBJECT

IN   SATO KAZUYUKI

PA   NIPPON MINING CO LTD

PI   JP 02272390 A 19901107 Heisei

AI   JP 1989-95038 (JP01095038 Heisei) 19890414

PRAI JP 1989-95038   19890414

SO   PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1990

IC   ICM G01V009-04
      ICS G01J001-04; G08B013-191

AB   PURPOSE: To surely and quickly detect a moving object by radially arranging **plural detection zones**, where even the outside of a virtual boundary line surrounding infrared sensors is monitored, and **plural detection zones**, where only the inside of the virtual boundary line is monitored, to constitute a detection area.

CONSTITUTION: A virtual boundary line A surrounding infrared sensors 1 and 2 attached in a prescribed position is set, and **plural detection zones** where even the outside of the virtual boundary line A is monitored and **plural detection zones** where only the inside of the line A is monitored are radially arranged to constitute the detection area. When the moving object like a human body crosses the virtual boundary line A, detection signals are outputted from infrared sensors with a time difference. Thus, the moving body is surely and quickly detected whichever direction the moving object trespasses on the detection area from.

ANSWER 20 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1978:624698 CAPLUS
DN 89:224698
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI The conductivity of a weakly ionized flowing plasma in crossed electric and magnetic fields
AU Gupta, B. K.; Sharma, R. P.; Kaushik, S. C.
CS Dep. Phys., Indian Inst. Technol., New Delhi, India
SO Journal of Physics D: Applied Physics (1978), 11(16), 2243-8
CODEN: JPAPBE; ISSN: 0022-3727
DT Journal
LA English
CC 76-4 (Electric Phenomena)
AB The conductivity of a weakly ionized flowing plasma subjected to weak static elec. and magnetic fields was investigated by using the Boltzmann transfer equation (BTE). The **velocity dependence** of collisions and the effect of flow velocity were taken into account by using an appropriate collision integral. The dependence of the transport coeffs. on Mach number scattering and Hall parameters was studied in the linear case. The transport coeffs. are almost independent of the Mach number in the case of **velocity-independent** collisions. In a neutral particle collision-dominated plasma the conductivity decreases with increasing Mach number; the converse is, however, true for an ionic collision-dominated plasma.
ST cond weakly ionized plasma
IT Plasma
(elec. conductivity of weakly-ionized flowing, in crossed elec. and magnetic fields)
IT Electric conductivity and conduction
(of plasma of weakly-ionized flowing type, in crossed elec. and magnetic fields)

ANSWER 20 OF 30 CAPLUS

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DN 89:224698

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

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ST cond weakly ionized plasma

IT Plasma
(elec. conductivity of weakly-ionized flowing, in crossed elec. and magnetic fields)

IT Electric conductivity and conduction
(of plasma of weakly-ionized flowing type, in crossed elec. and magnetic fields)

ANSWER 13 OF 30 CAPLUS
AN 1990:84440 CAPLUS
DN 112:84440
ED Entered STN: 03 Mar 1990
TI Beyond the two-fluid model: transition from linear behavior to a **velocity-independent** force on a moving object in helium-3-B
AU Fisher, S. N.; Guenault, A. M.; Kennedy, C. J.; Pickett, G. R.
CS Dep. Phys., Lancaster Univ., Lancaster, LA1 4YB, UK
SO Physical Review Letters (1989), 63(23), 2566-9
CODEN: PRLTAO; ISSN: 0031-9007
DT Journal
LA English
CC 65-2 (General Physical Chemistry)
AB A simple one-dimensional model was used to show that the existence of the energy gap for excitations in an isotropic BCS superfluid leads to a strongly nonlinear mech. behavior of the liquid in the ballistic quasiparticle limit. The nonlinear damping of a vibrating wire in the B-phase of superfluid 3He below 200 μK is explained, both in its **velocity dependence** and magnitude. At modest velocities ($v > kT/pF$), the damping force on an object moving through the superfluid becomes independent of velocity, an unexpected result with several interesting implications.
ST damping force superfluid helium 3 velocity
IT Zero, absolute
(damping force on object moving in superfluid helium-3 B-phase near, transition from linear behavior to **velocity-independent**)
IT Force
(damping, on object moving in superfluid helium-3 B-phase near absolute zero, transition from linear behavior to **velocity-independent**)
IT 14762-55-1, Helium-3, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(superfluid, transition from linear behavior to **velocity-independent** damping force on moving object near absolute zero in B-phase of)

ANSWER 13 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1990:84440 CAPLUS

DN 112:84440

ED Entered STN: 03 Mar 1990

TI Beyond the two-fluid model: transition from linear behavior to a **velocity-independent** force on a moving object in helium-3-B

AU Fisher, S. N.; Guenault, A. M.; Kennedy, C. J.; Pickett, G. R.

CS Dep. Phys., Lancaster Univ., Lancaster, LA1 4YB, UK

SO Physical Review Letters (1989), 63(23), 2566-9
CODEN: PRLTAO; ISSN: 0031-9007

DT Journal

LA English

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ST damping force superfluid helium 3 velocity

IT Zero, absolute
(damping force on object moving in superfluid helium-3 B-phase near, transition from linear behavior to **velocity-independent**)

IT Force
(damping, on object moving in superfluid helium-3 B-phase near absolute zero, transition from linear behavior to **velocity-independent**)

IT 14762-55-1, Helium-3, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(superfluid, transition from linear behavior to **velocity-independent** damping force on moving object near absolute zero in B-phase of)

ANSWER 12 OF 30 CAPLUS

AN 1991:110154 CAPLUS
DN 114:110154
ED Entered STN: 23 Mar 1991
TI The effect of a **velocity-dependent** charge-exchange kernel on neutral-atom transport in a half-space plasma: exact solution
AU Prinja, A. K.; Williams, M. M. R.
CS Chem. Nucl. Eng. Dep., Univ. New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, 87131, USA
SO Journal of Plasma Physics (1990), 44(2), 285-302
CODEN: JPLPBZ; ISSN: 0022-3778
DT Journal
LA English
CC 71-2 (Nuclear Technology)
AB A sym. factorization of the **velocity-dependent** charge-exchange kernel (the so-called separable-kernel model) is used in the Boltzmann equation for neutral atoms to obtain an exact solution for a half-space plasma by the Wiener-Hopf method. This work generalizes earlier work employing constant, **velocity-independent** charge-exchange interactions to the case of an arbitrary **velocity dependence** of the Maxwellian averaged charge-angle distribution of escaping neutrals and the total charge-exchange rate in the half-space are shown to be significant. It is also shown how the Wiener-Hopf method can be applied to such problems with a realistic Maxwellian plasma background, without first approximating the ion distribution.
ST neutral atom transport half space plasma
IT Plasma
(neutral-atom transport in half-space, effect of **velocity-dependent** charge-exchange kernel on)
IT Nuclear fusion reactor fuels and plasmas
(neutron-atom transport in half-space plasma in relation to

ANSWER 12 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1991:110154 CAPLUS
DN 114:110154
ED Entered STN: 23 Mar 1991
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ST neutral atom transport half space plasma
IT Plasma
(neutral-atom transport in half-space, effect of **velocity-dependent** charge-exchange kernel on)
IT Nuclear fusion reactor fuels and plasmas
(neutron-atom transport in half-space plasma in relation to

ANSWER 11 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1993:134855 CAPLUS

DN 118:134855

ED Entered STN: 30 Mar 1993

TI Influence of molecular rotation on light-induced drift of fluoromethane

AU Van der Meer, G. J.; Broers, B.; Chapovsky, P. L.; Hermans, L. J. F.

CS Huygens Lab., Leiden Univ., Leiden, 2300, Neth.

SO Journal of Physics B: Atomic, Molecular and Optical Physics (1992), 25(24), 5359-70
CODEN: JPAPEH; ISSN: 0953-4075

DT Journal

LA English

CC 73-2 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
Section cross-reference(s): 65

AB Exptl. results on light-induced drift of (ro)vibrationally excited CH3F immersed in Kr or CH3Cl buffer gases are presented. For pure vibrational excitation, the relative change in collision rate is essentially **velocity independent**. For rovibrational excitation, this quantity can have a significant **velocity dependence**, as can be concluded from the detuning behavior of light-induced drift for two transitions of CH3F immersed in Kr. In combination with earlier observations of anomalous light-induced drift in C2H4, these results demonstrate that a sizable **velocity dependence** of the change in collision rate caused by rovibrational excitation is a general feature for mol. systems. While the transport collision rate generally increased with vibrational quantum number, the data suggest that it decreases with increasing rotational quantum number The data for CH3F in CH3Cl indicate that rotational-state-changing collisions are accompanied by a significant velocity change.

ST fluoromethane light induced drift; krypton fluoromethane light induced drift; chloromethane fluoromethane light induced drift; rotation fluoromethane light induced drift

IT Laser radiation
Light
(drift induced by, of fluoromethane in buffer gases, mol. rotation effect on)

IT Molecular rotation
(light induced drift of fluoromethane in buffer gases in relation to)

IT Energy level excitation
(rotational-vibrational, light induced drift of fluoromethane in buffer gases in relation to)

IT Energy level excitation
(vibrational, light induced drift of fluoromethane in buffer gases in relation to)

IT 74-87-3, Chloromethane, properties 7439-90-9, Krypton, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(light induced drift of fluoromethane immersed in, mol. rotation effect on)

IT 593-53-3, Fluoromethane
RL: PRP (Properties)
(light induced drift of, in buffer gases, mol. rotation effec

ANSWER 11 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1993:134855 CAPLUS

DN 118:134855

ED Entered STN: 30 Mar 1993

TI Influence of molecular rotation on light-induced drift of fluoromethane

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DT Journal

LA English

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ST fluoromethane light induced drift; krypton fluoromethane light induced drift; chloromethane fluoromethane light induced drift; rotation fluoromethane light induced drift

IT Laser radiation
Light
(drift induced by, of fluoromethane in buffer gases, mol. rotation effect on)

IT Molecular rotation
(light induced drift of fluoromethane in buffer gases in relation to)

IT Energy level excitation
(rotational-vibrational, light induced drift of fluoromethane in buffer gases in relation to)

IT Energy level excitation
(vibrational, light induced drift of fluoromethane in buffer gases in relation to)

IT 74-87-3, Chloromethane, properties 7439-90-9, Krypton, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(light induced drift of fluoromethane immersed in, mol. rotation effect on)

IT 593-53-3, Fluoromethane
RL: PRP (Properties)
(light induced drift of, in buffer gases, mol. rotation effec

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Updated Search
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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:09:55 ON 19 SEP 2005)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
     10:10:20 ON 19 SEP 2005
L1            0 S (FLUID FLOW) AND (DETECTION ZONES)
L2           12 S (DETECTION ZONES) AND FLOW?
L3           12 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:09:55 ON 19 SEP 2005)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
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L1              0 S (FLUID FLOW) AND (DETECTION ZONES)
L2             12 S (DETECTION ZONES) AND FLOW?
L3             12 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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ANSWER 9 OF 12 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN

AN 1995-049301 JAPIO

TI PARTICLE ANALYZER

IN KOSAKA TOKIHIRO

PA TOA MEDICAL ELECTRONICS CO LTD

PI JP 07049301 A 19950221 Heisei

AI JP 1993-192532 (JP05192532 Heisei) 19930803

PRAI JP 1993-192532 19930803

SO PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1995

IC ICM G01N015-14

ICS G01N021-53

AB PURPOSE: To achieve higher image resolutions of particles with a line sensor by expose partial images separately at different points of moving particles to be inspected by using a plurality of line sensors.

CONSTITUTION: Light of an emission lamp 10 is made to radiate long and finely in a direction of crossing a sample **flow** 18. **Detection Zones** of a plurality of line sensors (one dimensional CCD image sensor) A1 and A2 are set to match this irradiation zone. Light passing through the **detection zones** is divided into two with a halfmirror 22 to form an image on photodetecting surfaces of the sensors A1 and A2 and partial images of particles are exposed separately to the photodetecting surfaces. The exposure periods in synchronization of the sensors A1 and A2 limited to the first half of a scanning cycle for the one and to the second half thereof for the other. The **detection zones** of the sensors A1 and A2 are limited to a range of a half cycle portion shifted by time corresponding to the half cycle portion. Thus, the zone to be detected by one scanning of the sensors A1 and A2 is not duplicated so much to be made thinner in width to about a half thereby achieving higher image resolutions in a direction of the **flow** of the particles.

ANSWER 9 OF 12 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN

AN 1995-049301 JAPIO
TI PARTICLE ANALYZER
IN KOSAKA TOKIHIRO
PA TOA MEDICAL ELECTRONICS CO LTD
PI JP 07049301 A 19950221 Heisei
AI JP 1993-192532 (JP05192532 Heisei) 19930803
PRAI JP 1993-192532 19930803
SO PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1995
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ANSWER 18 OF 38 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN
AN 1992-348307 JAPIO
TI FOCUS DETECTOR
IN SENSUI TAKAYUKI
PA ASAHI OPTICAL CO LTD
PI JP 04348307 A **19921203** Heisei
AI JP 1991-191344 (JP03191344 Heisei) 19910425
PRAI JP 1991-191344 19910425
SO PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1992
IC ICM G02B007-34
AB PURPOSE: To provide a focus detector which enables the arrangement relation of **detection zones** on an expected focal plane and the arrangement relation of line sensors on an image reformation plane to freely be combined.
CONSTITUTION: The focus detector is provided with **detection zones** 11-13 set on the expected focal plane 10, an image re-formation optical system which deflects images formed in the **detection zones** and divides and re-images them, and the sensor parts 41-43 which are arranged at the image re-formation positions by the image re-formation optical system corresponding to the **detection zones** and has the relation different from the arrangement relation of the **detection zones** on the expected focal plane 10.

ANSWER 18 OF 38 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN

AN 1992-348307 JAPIO

TI FOCUS DETECTOR

IN SENSUI TAKAYUKI

PA ASAHI OPTICAL CO LTD

PI JP 04348307 A **19921203** Heisei

AI JP 1991-191344 (JP03191344 Heisei) 19910425

PRAI JP 1991-191344 19910425

SO PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1992

IC ICM G02B007-34

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ANSWER 13 OF 38 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN

AN 1995-049301 JAPIO

TI PARTICLE ANALYZER

IN KOSAKA TOKIHIRO

PA TOA MEDICAL ELECTRONICS CO LTD

PI JP 07049301 A **19950221** Heisei

AI JP 1993-192532 (JP05192532 Heisei) 19930803

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SO PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1995

IC ICM G01N015-14

ICS G01N021-53

AB PURPOSE: To achieve higher image resolutions of particles with a line sensor by expose partial images separately at different points of moving particles to be inspected by using a plurality of line sensors.

CONSTITUTION: Light of an emission lamp 10 is made to radiate long and finely in a direction of crossing a sample flow 18. **Detection Zones** of a plurality of line sensors (one dimensional CCD image sensor) A1 and A2 are set to match this irradiation zone. Light passing through the **detection zones** is divided into two with a halfmirror 22 to form an image on photodetecting surfaces of the sensors A1 and A2 and partial images of particles are exposed separately to the photodetecting surfaces. The exposure periods in synchronization of the sensors A1 and A2 limited to the first half of a scanning cycle for the one and to the second half thereof for the other. The **detection zones** of the sensors A1 and A2 are limited to a range of a half cycle portion shifted by time corresponding to the half cycle portion. Thus, the zone to be detected by one scanning of the sensors A1 and A2 is not duplicated so much to be made thinner in width to about a half thereby achieving higher image resolutions in a direction of the flow of the particles.

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:51:50 ON 19 SEP 2005)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:52:18 ON
     19 SEP 2005
L1             49 S (DETECTION ZONES)
L2             38 S L1 AND PD<2002
L3             38 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:51:50 ON 19 SEP 2005)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:52:18 ON
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L1             49 S (DETECTION ZONES)
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